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FEBRUARY 1972

FEED Situation

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Statistical summary of prices, indexes and price ratios, recent years and months

Item	Unit	Season average		1971	1971/72			
		1969/70	1970/71	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
FEED GRAIN AND HAY PRICES								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Dol. per bu.	1.25	1.44	1.59	1.10	1.07	1.21	1.22
Price received by farmers	do.	1.15	1.33	1.42	1.00	.974	1.08	1.09
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	do.	.624	.729	.820	.705	.765	.782	*
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	do.	.632	.709	.775	.677	.686	.706	.704
Price received by farmers	do.	.586	.624	.668	.581	.595	.622	.638
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	do.	1.08	1.21	1.24	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.18
Price received by farmers	do.	.872	.959	1.00	.938	.985	1.00	1.02
Grain sorghum, No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City	Dol. per cwt.	2.10	2.42	2.38	1.81	1.92	2.08	2.10
Price received by farmers	do.	1.91	2.05	2.10	1.76	1.78	1.86	1.89
All hay, baled, price received by farmers	Dol. per ton	24.70	26.10	25.40	24.90	25.30	26.10	29.20
Alfalfa hay, baled, price received by farmers	do.	23.90	24.70	26.20	25.50	26.10	26.90	30.60
PROCESSED FEED PRICES, BULK								
Soybean meal, 44% solvent, Decatur	Dol. per ton	78.40	78.50	80.25	74.75	73.80	86.00	82.60
49-50%, solvent, Decatur	do.	86.60	84.30	86.10	80.75	79.20	88.50	89.40
Cottonseed meal, 41%, expeller, Memphis	do.	72.50	73.40	77.40	66.80	67.80	74.80	75.70
Linseed meal, 34%, solvent, Minneapolis	do.	67.90	62.60	63.90	63.00	63.80	65.00	67.10
Peanut meal, 50%, S.E. mills	do.	80.40	77.70	80.50	73.00	71.20	73.00	73.60
Tankage digester, 60%, Chicago	do.	109.50	99.60	105.00	97.50	95.50	95.00	98.10
Meat meal, 50%, Chicago	do.	107.00	95.60	101.75	96.25	92.50	92.80	99.70
Fish meal, 60%, New York (bagged)**	do.	191.70	173.20	182.00	158.00	156.00	159.50	162.50
Gluten feed, 21%, Chicago	do.	47.80	49.50	59.00	40.00	44.00	51.00	52.75
Brewers' dried grains, 24%, Milwaukee	do.	48.90	51.50	60.90	47.50	48.00	50.50	56.10
Distillers' dried grains, 28%, Cincinnati	do.	57.90	64.40	68.25	61.00	59.00	58.00	59.00
Wheat bran, Minneapolis	do.	41.80	43.80	46.90	34.00	40.90	46.75	41.90
Buffalo	do.	44.50	50.00	55.75	40.90	45.20	53.75	50.60
Wheat middlings, Minneapolis	do.	42.30	43.90	47.00	35.00	41.90	47.60	40.90
Buffalo	do.	48.30	51.60	56.75	43.10	47.00	55.25	50.50
Hominy feed, Chicago	do.	43.20	45.70	52.40	36.25	38.60	44.10	40.60
Molasses blackstrap, New York	do.	27.40	27.67	26.70	27.80	27.80	27.40	27.40
Beet pulp (molasses), Los Angeles	do.	50.40	54.90	57.70	53.40	53.80	55.50	55.60
Alfalfa meal, 17%, dehydrated, Kansas City	Do.	45.30	48.10	48.90	46.00	46.80	48.75	49.75
Tallow, inedible prime, Chicago	Cents per lb.	.075	.076	.071	.070	.067	.056	.058
Urea, 42%, Ft. Worth (bagged)	Dol. per ton	71.00	70.00	70.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50
PRICES PAID BY FARMERS								
Soybean meal, 44%	Dol. per cwt.	5.52	5.69	5.74	5.64	5.61	5.65	5.74
Cottonseed meal, 41%	do.	5.26	5.54	5.56	5.52	5.49	5.51	5.54
Wheat bran	do.	3.64	4.01	4.08	3.84	3.83	3.97	4.03
Wheat middlings	do.	3.72	4.09	4.20	3.91	3.91	4.02	4.08
Broiler grower feed	Dol. per ton	93.00	99.00	99.00	94.00	94.00	95.00	96.00
Laying feed	do.	83.00	88.00	88.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	84.00
Dairy feed, 16%	do.	73.00	79.00	81.00	75.00	76.00	77.00	78.00
Beef cattle feed, 30% and over	Dol. per cwt.	4.80	4.99	5.01	4.94	4.91	4.95	4.95
Hog feed, over 29%	do.	6.65	6.77	6.79	6.69	6.70	6.72	6.84
Alfalfa hay, baled	Dol. per ton	34.10	36.00	36.50	37.70	38.40	39.00	40.00
PRICE INDEXES (1967=100)								
Feed grains, prices received by farmers	Pct.	97	110	114	87	86	94	95
Eleven high-protein feeds, at principal markets	do.	105	105	109	100	99	106	109
Five oilseed meals	do.	103	103	105	98	97	106	108
Tankage, meat meal, and fish meal	do.	128	116	122	110	109	110	113
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	do.	103	107	117	95	96	102	106
Feed, prices paid by farmers	do.	100	107	108	100	100	102	104
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY/FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/	Average (January)							
Hog/corn, Omaha 2/	1966-70=18.2	20.2	12.7	11.0	17.2	16.7	16.6	19.7
Hog/corn, U.S.	1966-70=19.1	20.8	12.8	10.7	19.5	19.4	18.2	20.8
Beef steer/corn, Omaha 3/	1966-70=21.2	23.6	22.2	19.7	28.2	29.0	27.4	28.3
Milk/feed, U.S.	1966-70= 1.67	1.75	1.69	1.68	1.93	1.95	1.89	1.85
Egg/feed, U.S.	1966-70= 9.9	9.9	7.3	8.2	6.8	7.2	8.2	7.1
Broiler/feed, U.S.	1966-70= 3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8
Turkey/feed, U.S.	1966-70= 4.9	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9

1/ Units of corn or other concentrates ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, milk or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 2 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef steers all grades sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 2 Yellow corn. *Not reported. **Beginning July 1971 65% protein imported East coast.

Prices compiled from Chicago Board of Trade, *Minneapolis Daily Market Record*, *Kansas City Grain Market Review*, *National Provisioner*, *Feedstuffs*, and reports of the Consumer and Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
February 7, 1972

The summary and a feed grain supply-use table
was released on the above date.

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The *Feed Situation* is published in February, April, May, August, and November.

SUMMARY

Farmers planned to reduce feed grain acreage to about 122 million acres this year, 6 million less than in 1971, according to a January 1 survey. Prospective U.S. corn acreage (adjusted for States not reporting) was 71 million acres, about 4% less than was planted last year, but well above the USDA target of 63 million. Farmers planned to reduce sorghum acreage 7%, barley 9%, and oats about 4%.

With a normal growing season, these plantings would produce a U.S. feed grain crop of around 195 million tons (including a corn crop of around 5.3 billion bushels). This would be somewhat above projected 1972/73 requirements, causing a further increase in carryover.

Because the January 1 planting intentions indicated feed grain acreage in excess of requirements, the Secretary of Agriculture announced February 2 a new feed grain set-aside option. Under the new option, corn producers, after setting aside the required 25% to participate, will be able to earn 80 cents per bushel for setting aside an additional 10% of their base. For sorghum, the payment will be 76 cents per bushel. To earn these higher payment rates, the producer will agree that for each additional acre set aside, his 1972 plantings of corn and grain sorghum will be reduced by 2 acres below his 1971 acreage. Thus, 1 acre would be set aside and held out of production; the second acre would be held out of corn-grain sorghum production, with the freed acreage available for planting to other crops not subject to quota restrictions. In addition, producers may offer an additional 5% of their corn-grain sorghum base at these higher rates which may be accepted at the option of the Secretary. All previously announced provisions of the program are still available. There is no extra option for barley producers.

Domestic feed grain disappearance this year is now forecast about 6% above the 1970/71 volume; October-December's domestic use rose 9% above that quarter the previous year as extremely heavy disappearance of corn more than offset declines in other feed grains. Little change is forecast in numbers of grain consuming livestock to be fed in 1971/72, but with higher prices for livestock and products relative to feed prices, feeding per animal is heavier.

Feed grain exports for 1971/72 are estimated at close to 21 million tons, about the same as last year. Large U.S. supplies at competitive prices and the sales to Russia are plus factors. But final outcome will depend

on size of feed grain crops in Southern Hemisphere countries and the resolution of U.S. dock worker disputes. Because of dock strikes and transportation bottlenecks, exports in October-December were off about 1 million tons.

Domestic use and exports of feed grains in 1971/72 will likely rise about 5% from last year's 174 million tons. Although this rise somewhat cushions the effect of the 47-million-ton increase in the 1971 crop, it is not enough to prevent a sizeable increase of some 22 million tons in the carryover (to 55 million).

Corn use this season likely will increase to 4.9 billion bushels. Domestic consumption, projected at 4.3 billion, would be up 10% and exports, at around 600 million, up 15%. However, the 1971 crop totaled 5½ billion bushels, so the corn carryover will increase.

With heavy loan activity, prices of all feed grains have strengthened since their seasonal lows. However, corn, sorghum, and oats in January were well below their high levels of last year. Running near last year's comparatively high price, barley shows considerable strength. With feed grain prices near or above the loan rates, further advances may be tempered by large supplies on hand and loan redemptions. While developments in 1972 crops will be important this spring and summer, prices will not be as sensitive to crop prospects as in 1971 when carryover was the smallest in recent years.

Soybean meal feeding was off 9% in October-December. Sluggish demand last fall and rising prices this winter have curtailed usage. Feeding in 1971/72 probably will fall a bit below last year's 13.5 million tons. Last November, soybean meal prices averaged $4 a ton below a year earlier, but prices rose $9 from November to January, to around $2 above January 1971.

FEED GRAIN SUPPLY, USE AND PRICE

Early Prospects For 1972/73

Farmers will plant about 122 million acres to feed grains in 1972, based on the January 1 planting intentions. This would be 6 million less than was planted in 1971, but a little above plantings in the years 1965-70. Moderate reductions from 1971 are in prospect for each of the 4 feed grains.

Based on these early planting intentions, a normal growing season would produce a 1972 feed grain crop of around 195 million tons. Although 10 million tons below the 1971 record output, it would be around 8 to 10 million above projected 1972/73 requirements, resulting in a further increase of that amount in carryover.

Farmers intended to plant 70 million acres of corn in the 35 States reporting. This would be equivalent to 71 million nationally, about 3 million less than in 1971. There is less uncertainty about corn yields this year than in 1971 when blight resistant seed was scarce and the threat of recurrence of blight clouded crop prospects. With an average growing season for corn this year, yield per acre probably would equal or possibly slightly exceed the 1971 yield. In this event the prospective acreage would give a corn crop of around 5.3 billion bushels, only 200 to 300 million below 1971's bumper harvest and well above the USDA target of around 4½ billion. A crop of this size would also be above 1972/73 projected requirements and would bring a further buildup in the corn supplies.

Planned sorghum acreage was 19.8 million acres, 7% less than in 1971. Barley acreage prospects were down 9% while oat acreage was off 4%.

This is the second year a special January survey of farmers' planting intentions was made. The regular prospective plantings report will be released 3:00 P.M. March 16. There could be considerable acreage change in acreage intentions between January and March. Farmers probably will reduce corn and sorghum acreage in response to the new options announced February 2. Weather conditions, which favored increased corn plantings last year, also will have a bearing on plantings in 1972.

Feed grain acreage planted

Feed grain	1969	1970	1971	1972[1]	
				Prospective	Percent of 1971
	Million acres				
Corn	64.5	67.0	74.1	71.2	96
Sorghums . .	17.5	17.3	21.3	19.8	93
Oats	23.5	24.4	22.0	21.1	96
Barley	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.1	91
Total	115.8	119.1	128.5	122.2	95

[1] Based on January 1 intentions—adjusted up to U.S. total.

New Feed Grain Option Offered Farmers

To make the feed grain program more effective in bringing corn and sorghum acreages down in line with 1972 needs, the Secretary of Agriculture has offered farmers a new set-aside option. This option, announced February 2, will give farmers a higher payment of 80 cents a bushel for corn to set aside an additional 10% (and possibly an additional 5%) over the required 25% to participate in the program. For sorghum, the payment will be increased to 76 cents a bushel. These set-aside payment rates apply to the farm's established yield per acre. To qualify for this new option participants must reduce their corn and sorghum plantings 2 acres below their 1971 acreage for each additional acre set aside under the 10% provision.

Thus, 1 acre would be set aside and taken out of production, and additional acreage would be free for planting to other crops, not subject to quota restrictions. In addition, producers may offer an additional 5% of their corn-grain sorghum base, at the same rate, which may be accepted at the option of the Secretary.

The following is an example of how new option would apply to an individual farm. Assume the farm totals 350 acres with 200 acres of cropland and a conservation base of 150 acres. The feed grain base is 100 acres.

	1971	1972	
		With add'l set-aside of:	
		10%	15%
		Acres	
Required set-aside	20	25	25
Additional set-aside	---	[1]10	[1]15
Corn plantings	[1]110	[1]90	[1]80
Other crops	70	75	80
Conserving base	150	150	150
Total	350	350	350

[1] For each acre of additional set-aside, 1972 corn plantings must be reduced by 2 acres below 1971 plantings.

In 1971 the farmer planted 110 acres to corn and 70 acres to other crops after setting aside 20% of his base and maintaining his conserving base.

In 1972 the farmer plans to participate in the high-option provision of the program, considering both the 10% additional set-aside and 15% additional set-aside—remembering that acceptance of the extra 5% is the government's option.

Producers who elect the new option forego the additional set-aside options previously announced for corn and sorghums. Under the previously announced options, producers can qualify for a payment of 52 cents per bushel for corn and 49 cents per bushel for grain sorghum, for a 10% voluntary additional set-aside. This will continue to be available. They will also be eligible for another 5 or 10% at this same rate with the Department announcing in late March whether any of this will be accepted.

There is no extra option for barley producers. Their program is unchanged from that originally announced.

Signups for participation in the 1972 program began Thursday, February 3, and will continue through March 10.

CURRENT FEED GRAIN SITUATION

1971 Crop Much Above Expected Use

The 1971 feed grain crop totaled 205 million tons, 47 million above the short 1970 crop and 38 million above the 1965-69 average. The bumper output included record-large corn, sorghum, and barley crops, and a near-average oat crop. The growing season was generally favorable with record yields per acre for corn, oats, and barley, while grain sorghum yields were 3% below the 1969 high. The combined yield of the 4 feed grains was 1.93 tons per acre, 13% above the 5-year average. Farmers harvested 106 million acres, 7% over 1970 and the largest since 1960.

The bumper crop was partly offset by a 15-million-ton drop in carryover, down to 33 million tons, the smallest since 1954. Even so, the total feed grain supply of 239 million tons was up 31 million tons from a year ago, exceeding the supply in any previous year.

The big supply is more than ample for prospective requirements. Lower feed prices and more favorable livestock-feed price ratios are expected to bring an increase in domestic use of feed grains—possibly up 8 to 12 million tons over the 154 million tons last season. If exports total close to the 21 million tons shipped in 1970/71, total disappearance would be around 184 million tons.

Total feed grain use would be nearly 22 million below the bumper crop—raising the carryover to 55 million tons, the largest since 1964. Much of the increase is expected to be in government stocks, either under loan or owned by CCC. The 33-million-ton carryover into 1971/72 included 19 million of government stocks and 14 million in private ownership.

January Stocks Up 20%

Despite heavy October-December use, there were record stocks on January 1, up 20% from a year ago. Increased loan activity boosted government stocks to 39 million tons, 9 million more than on January 1, 1971 (table 2). All of the increase was in new crop grain under loan; quantities owned by CCC and resealed were smaller.

"Free" stocks on January 1 totaled nearly 136 million tons, up 20 million from last year. This would about equal expected usage for the balance of the year plus an allowance for "free" carryover stocks. Total use during the remainder of the marketing year, including exports, is forecast at close to 120 million tons. "Free" carryover stocks have ranged from 14 to 20 million tons in recent years.

Table 2.—Feed grain stocks: Government and "free" January 1, 1971 and 1972

Item	Corn		Grain sorghum		Oats		Barley		Total 4 feed grains	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	Million bushels	*Million bushels*	*Million bushels*	*Million bushels*	*Million bushels*	*Million bushels*	*Million bushels*	*Million bushels*	*Million tons*	*Million tons*
Under Loan										
Old grain resealed	282	177	24	4	152	156	80	44	12.9	8.6
Under price support from preceding crop[1]	172	583	20	108	83	67	21	63	7.2	21.9
CCC-uncommitted balance	115	145	142	53	137	174	23	0	9.9	8.3
Total Government	569	905	186	165	372	397	124	107	30.0	38.8
"Free"	3,167	3,737	428	550	541	539	258	286	115.6	135.6
Total stocks	3,736	4,642	614	715	913	936	382	393	145.6	174.4

[1] Total placed under loan, less repayments through December 31. Government stocks from operating reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Domestic Use Continues Heavy

Domestic use of feed grains continues heavy so far this year. The total for October-December was slightly over 50 million tons, 9% above the heavy disappearance in that quarter of 1970, and 19% above the 1965-69 average (table 16). All of the increase was in corn, which is low in price relative to other feeds. The major factors contributing to heavy use was much more favorable livestock-feed price ratios and higher prices for meat animals.

Export Outlook Improves

The export outlook for feed grains has improved this winter from the rather gloomy prospects of last fall. Major contributors are: (1) recent sales of feed grains to Russia, (2) less favorable prospects for Argentine corn and sorghum crops and (3) continued strong demand for grains for feed in Eastern Europe. The Russian sales now include commitments on about 1.3 million short tons of U.S. corn and 1.3 million tons of oats and barley. Prospects are generally good for additional sales of feed grains to Russia and East European countries.

But prospects for exports to Western Europe and Japan are less promising. Record feed grain production in Western Europe is lowering import requirements. In Japan surplus rice is being used for feed, which may bring a further drop in Japanese imports of U.S. feed grains from the 5.5 million tons in 1970/71, which were nearly 2 million below the record high of 1969/70. The threat of resumption of the East Coast and Gulf dock strikes in mid-February also makes for uncertainty in the export picture.

Feed grain exports totaled 5.3 million tons during October-December, about a million tons less than in that quarter of 1970. Exports probably will exceed last year's 13.7 million tons during January-September. For the 1971/72 marketing year they are expected to equal or possibly exceed the 20.6 million tons shipped in 1970/71.

Feed Grain Prices Recover from November Low

Feed grain prices rose nearly 10% from November to January as marketings declined and farmers placed large quantities under loan. During October-January the index of prices received by farmers (1967=100) averaged 90. This was 18% lower than in that period of 1970/71 when prices were at the highest level since the early 1950's. The bumper corn crop brought a sharp drop in corn prices in the last half of 1971, which accounted for much of the overall drop. Corn prices during October-January were 23% below a year earlier; grain sorghum prices were down 11% and oats 5%, while barley prices were up 2%.

Sharp Increase In Loan Activity

Farmers are placing a record quantity of feed grains under price support from the 1971 crops. Through December over 22.4 million tons of 1971 feed grains were placed under loan, up sharply from the 7.4 million in that period of 1970. Much larger quantities of corn, sorghum grain, and barley were placed under loan, but about 20% less oats. The marked increases in loan activity this year will mean a substantial increase in government stocks at the close of the 1971/72 marketing year.

Table 3.--Feed Grains: Supplies and utilization, U.S., av. 1965-69, ann. 1968-72

Marketing Year 1/	Supply				Utilization				
					Domestic use				
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Feed 3/	Food industry and seed	Total domestic	Exports 2/	Total use
					Million bushels				
					CORN				
Av. 1965-69	1,017	4,387	1	5,405	3,450	377	3,827	591	4,418
1968	1,162	4,393	1	5,556	3,521	386	3,907	536	4,443
1969	1,113	4,583	1	5,697	3,692	394	4,086	612	4,698
1970 4/	999	4,099	4	5,102	3,526	397	3,923	516	4,439
1971 4/	663	5,540	1	6,204	3,902	402	4,304	600	4,904
1972 4/	1,300								
					GRAIN SORGHUM				
Av. 1965-69	356	726	---	1,082	596	12	608	182	790
1968	289	740	---	1,029	622	13	635	106	741
1969	288	747	---	1,035	654	9	663	126	789
1970 4/	246	696	---	942	698	9	707	144	851
1971 4/	91	895	---	986	687	9	696	90	786
1972 4/	200								
					OATS				
Av. 1965-69	302	881	3	1,186	722	103	825	16	841
1968	273	939	2	1,214	726	105	831	8	839
1969	375	950	2	1,327	724	108	832	5	837
1970 4/	490	909	2	1,401	768	103	871	18	889
1971 4/	512	876	2	1,390	725	100	825	25	850
1972 4/	540								
					BARLEY				
Av. 1965-69	133	401	9	543	216	130	346	37	383
1968	138	423	10	571	227	132	359	13	372
1969	199	424	13	636	241	141	382	17	399
1970 4/	237	410	9	656	287	136	423	77	500
1971 4/	156	462	10	628	248	140	388	50	438
1972 4/	190								
					TOTAL FEED GRAINS				
					Million Tons				
Av. 1965-69	46.5	166.9	.2	213.6	129.9	15.7	145.6	22.8	168.4
1968	48.3	168.9	.3	217.5	133.1	16.0	149.1	18.4	167.5
1969	50.0	174.6	.4	225.0	139.0	16.4	155.4	21.2	176.6
1970 4/	48.4	158.6	.4	207.4	137.5	16.3	153.8	20.6	174.4
1971 4/	33.0	205.3	.3	238.6	146.2	16.5	162.7	20.9	183.6
1972 4/	55.0								

1/ October-September for corn and grain sorghum; July-June for oats and barley. 2/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste. 4/ Preliminary; based on January 1972 indications.

Feed grains placed under price support, 1967/71 crops[1]

Feed grain	Crop of 1968	Crop of 1969	Crop of 1970	1971 Through December 31: 1970	1971 Through December 31: 1971
	Million bushels				
Corn	404	398	324	172	586
Grain sorghum	74	42	31	21	111
Oats	95	163	113	87	70
Barley	124	52	28	24	75
Total (mil.tons)	17.9	16.2	12.4	7.4	22.4

[1] Placed under loan plus quantities purchased by CCC.

Complied from fiscal and operating reports. ASCS.

CORN

Big Crop To Boost Use, Carryover

The 1971 corn crop, at 5,540 million bushels, was 35% above 1970's short crop and the first in history to exceed 5 billion bushels. Harvested acreage was the most since 1960 and 12% over 1970, due mainly to liberalized program provisions. A 21% jump in yield to a record 87 bushels per acre reflected light blight damage and good growing weather in contrast to 1970's heavy blight damage and drought in the Western Corn Belt. Although a record, yields were still slightly below projected trend, based on 1954-65 gains.

The crop has brought lower prices and greater use. Prospects favor continued increases in corn consumption per animal this season along with moderate increases in exports. These gains could lift total disappearance a tenth above the 4,439 million bushels of 1970/71.

Nevertheless, the crop exceeds domestic and export requirements this marketing year by 600-700 million bushels. And carryover next October 1 will nearly double the year-earlier total of 663 million bushels.

January 1 Stocks Up 900 Million Bushels

The big corn supply, after subtracting the 15% increase in total use during October-December, left record January 1 stocks of over 4.6 billion bushels, about 900 million more than a year earlier. The larger stocks this year included 905 million bushels of government stocks and 3,737 million privately owned, both substantially larger than a year ago (table 2). The 3.7 billion bushels of "free" corn is fully adequate to take care of the January-September requirements, including an allowance for "free" carryover stocks. Domestic use and exports for this period are now expected to total about 3.3 billion bushels. Allowing for around 400 million bushels of "free" carryover, this would about equal January 1 "free" stocks.

October-December Disappearance Up 15%

Corn disappearance during October-December totaled 1,562 million bushels, 15% above the heavy use in that quarter of 1970. Domestic use was estimated at close to 1.4 billion bushels, 194 million more than the heavy use a year earlier and by far the largest of record. Heavy use reflected the bumper crop available and low corn prices relative to prices of other feeds and livestock. Greater corn use was offset in part by smaller consumption of the other 3 feed grains.

Exports Increase

After being held down by the dock strike in October, exports of corn increased sharply in November and December. The October-December total of 160 million bushels is 4 million more than a year earlier. Exports are expected to continue well above a year earlier during the remainder of the marketing year. For the 1971/72 season exports probably will be around 600 million bushels, or about a sixth larger than the 516 million bushels exported in 1970/71. Sales of corn to Russia, less favorable prospects for the Argentine crop and relatively low corn prices have been major factors improving the export picture for corn.

Corn exports, however, will continue to be influenced by large supplies of feed grains in Europe and by reduced demand from Japan. During October-December we exported only 20 million bushels of corn and sorghum grain to Japan, down sharply from the 68 million a year earlier. The threat of renewal of the East Coast and Gulf dock strike after the mid-February deadline also clouds export prospects.

The outcome of the Argentine corn crop this spring also will be a factor in the corn export market during April-September. The corn and grain sorghum crops, have been adversely affected by dry weather in recent months. Early indications are for a corn crop of only about 275 million bushels, about a third less than in 1971. This would result in a substantial reduction in exports of Argentine corn in the 1972/73 (April-March) marketing year from the 240 million bushels currently estimated for 1971/72.

Early Marketing Heavy

Receipts of corn at 13 primary markets were very heavy in November, setting a weekly high of 37 million bushels for the week ended November 19, and a record monthly high of 113 million bushels (table 4). The pattern of marketings, as indicated by receipts at primary markets, was near normal. Harvesting was somewhat later than in 1970 when marketings were earlier than normal. Market receipts during October-December totaled about 198 million bushels, 86 million more than in each of the 2 preceding years. Heavy receipts resulted in a sharp increase in terminal market stocks from the low level of last October. But in late January they were still below those of a year ago.

Table 4.--Corn: Receipts at primary markets and terminal stocks, by weeks, October-January 1969-71

Period 1/	1969/70		1970/71		1971/72	
	Market receipts 2/	Terminal market stocks	Market receipts 2/	Terminal market stocks	Market receipts 2/	Terminal market stocks
	1,000 bushels					
Week ended						
October 1	6,089	71,839	11,154	93,986	4,083	38,617
8	5,493	68,168	10,370	99,424	5,075	33,415
15	3,925	67,995	9,170	98,168	6,663	38,521
22	5,274	71,774	12,278	106,807	7,606	52,730
29	7,673	75,736	12,871	113,482	21,999	62,520
November 5	7,962	82,277	11,065	119,575	25,297	71,208
12	11,566	84,221	11,997	125,906	24,219	81,242
19	14,370	85,150	10,928	137,089	37,271	97,183
26	12,465	94,047	5,970	138,458	27,546	101,213
December 3	14,934	99,441	6,381	136,585	15,410	105,533
10	10,399	102,338	5,574	137,195	6,840	100,726
17	7,580	102,552	5,307	136,352	5,167	101,799
24	3,881	107,913	3,651	136,046	7,822	96,760
31	2,798	104,308	3,229	132,856	7,203	98,129
January 7	3,687	102,649	3,065	131,226	4,402	100,216
14	3,575	101,617	3,814	123,367	3,681	100,434
21	3,539	102,563	3,394	123,272	5,203	101,609
28	3,877	101,700	3,930	115,985	3,123	103,570

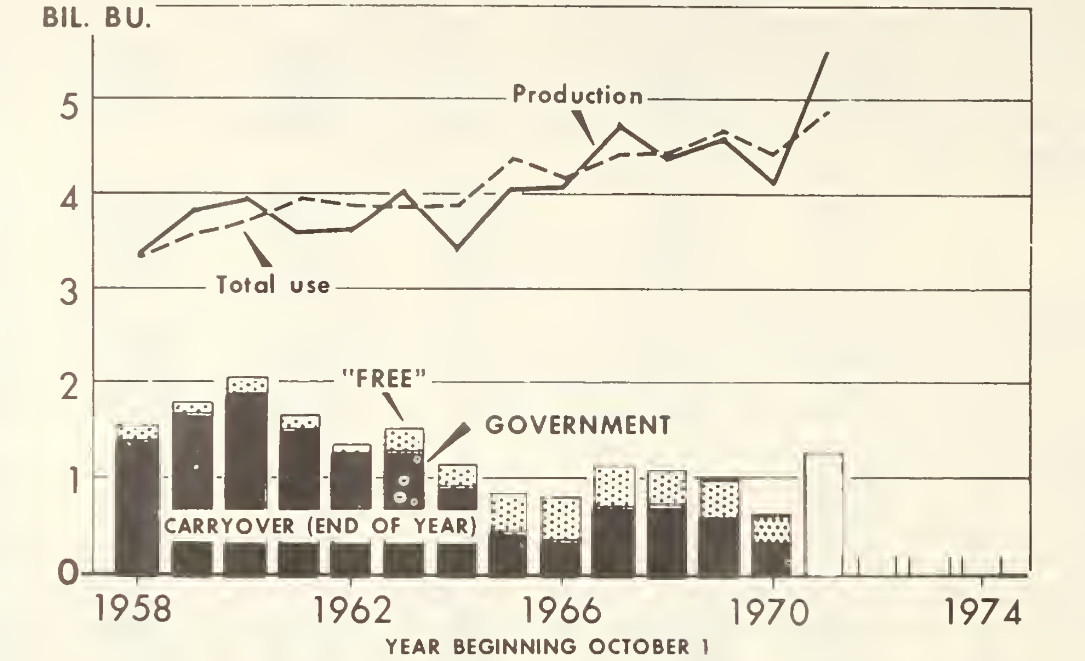
1/ Stocks at terminal markets on Saturday and market receipts for week ended Friday. 2/ Receipts at 13 primary markets, see footnote 1, table 5.

Table 5.--Market receipts of corn, oats and barley marketing years 1970 and 1971

Year beginning	Corn 1/		Year beginning	Oats 1/		Barley 2/	
	1970	1971		1970	1971	1970	1971
	1,000 bushels			1,000 bushels			
October	48,376	42,201	July	4,601	20,705	15,072	10,915
November	41,451	113,041	August	25,425	19,479	16,602	19,015
December	22,651	42,442	September	18,076	6,435	14,226	5,289
January	14,201	17,053	October	7,861	5,113	13,567	5,271
February	13,429		November	7,552	3,984	5,327	6,857
March	16,658		December	6,026	3,055	8,190	10,920
April	17,325		January	6,238	4,357	6,305	5,530
May	12,663		February	5,924		8,568	
June	17,288		March	7,659		11,237	
July	25,094		April	6,907		4,196	
August	26,444		May	12,583		4,463	
September	18,658		June	13,339		9,484	
Total	274,238		Total	122,191		117,237	

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo. 2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

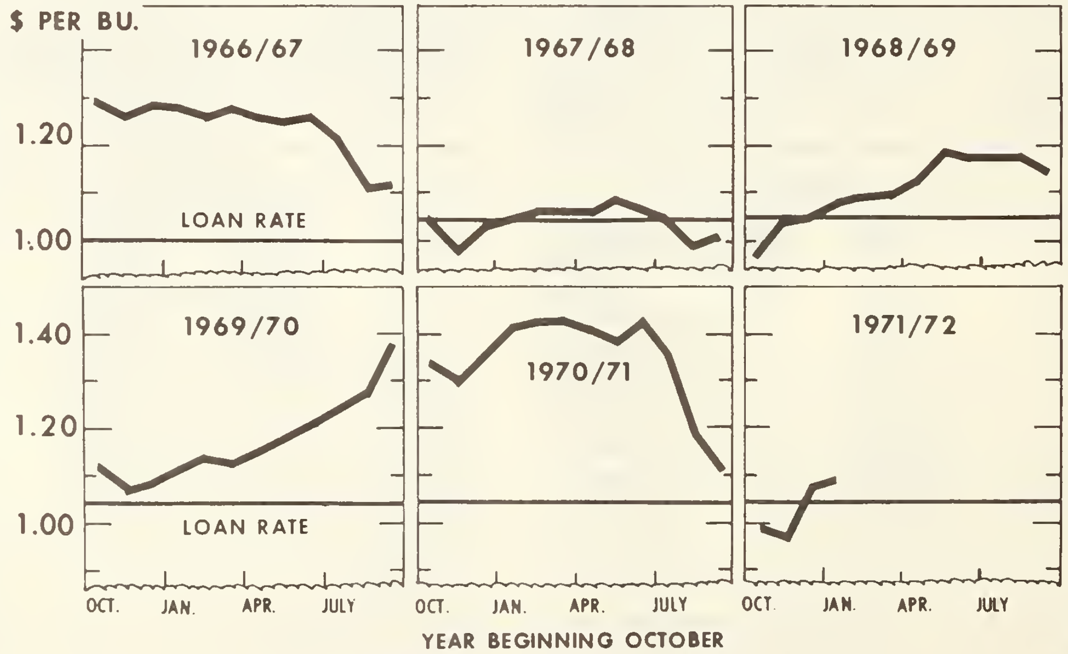
CORN PRODUCTION, USE, AND CARRYOVER



1971 BASED ON JANUARY INDICATIONS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8402-72 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

CORN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS



EXCLUDES SUPPORT PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8595-72 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Corn Prices Down Sharply

With the harvesting of the record crop, farmers' prices dropped to a seasonal low of 97 cents a bushel in November, 8 cents below the loan rate and 46 cents below the 1970/71 seasonal high. The season average price is estimated at $1.06 a bushel, 27 cents lower than for the 1970 crop and 9 cents lower than for the 1969 crop.

Corn prices rose more than seasonally following the November low. The average farm price rose to $1.09 a bushel in January, 4 cents above the loan rate. Major forces contributing to this improvement were large quantities of corn going under loan, the government corn purchasing program, and the sharp reduction in market receipts in December.

Seasonal gains in prices during the remainder of the 1971/72 marketing year will be limited by the large supplies available. The large volume of corn held under loan, however, will help mitigate the effect of large supplies and tend to stabilize prices. Participation in the 1972 feed grain program and prospects for this year's crops will become increasingly important this spring and summer. But, prices will be much less sensitive to these factors than in 1971 when reserve stocks were at a low level.

Corn prices compared with other grains[1]

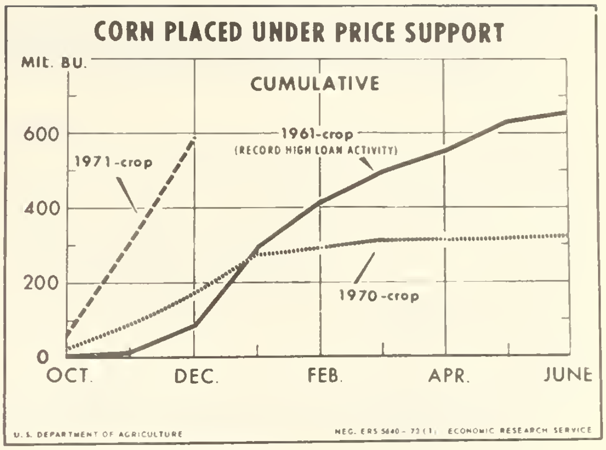
Grain	January			
	Average 1966-70	1970	1971	1972
	Percent of corn			
Corn	100	100	100	100
Grain sorghum	88	96	83	97
Oats	98	92	82	102
Barley	99	92	82	109
Wheat	113	108	92	114

[1] Average prices received by farmers in mid-January converted to dollars per hundredweight.

Farmers Placing Record Quantity Under Loan

Through December farmers placed a record 586 million bushels of corn under loan—up sharply from the 172 million for that period of 1970. Heavy participation in the program indicates that the total quantity of 1971 corn placed under loan will be well above the previous high in 1961/62 when 659 million bushels were placed under loan and purchase agreement.

Farmers have through June to place corn under loan. Loan activity was especially heavy last fall when corn prices were below the loan rate. The advance in prices since November boosted prices to near or above the loan rate in most areas of the country and will slow loan activity. Five States—Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Indiana—accounted for 77% of the total placed under loan. The 12 North Central States accounted for 95%.


CORN PLACED UNDER PRICE SUPPORT

GRAIN SORGHUM

Supply Below Average Despite Record Crop

The grain sorghum supply for 1971/72 is estimated at 986 million bushels, 5% above last year but 9% below the 1965-69 average. The 1971 crop of 895 million bushels is nearly 200 million more than was produced in 1970 and largest of record. Much of this increase in production, however, was offset by a 155-million-bushel drop in carryover to 91 million, the smallest since 1957. Farmers harvested 16.6 million acres for grain in 1971, 21% over 1970; yield per acre was up 6%. Production was up sharply in Kansas and Nebraska, where drought had reduced 1970 yields. Texas production fell slightly although it again exceeded 300 million bushels.

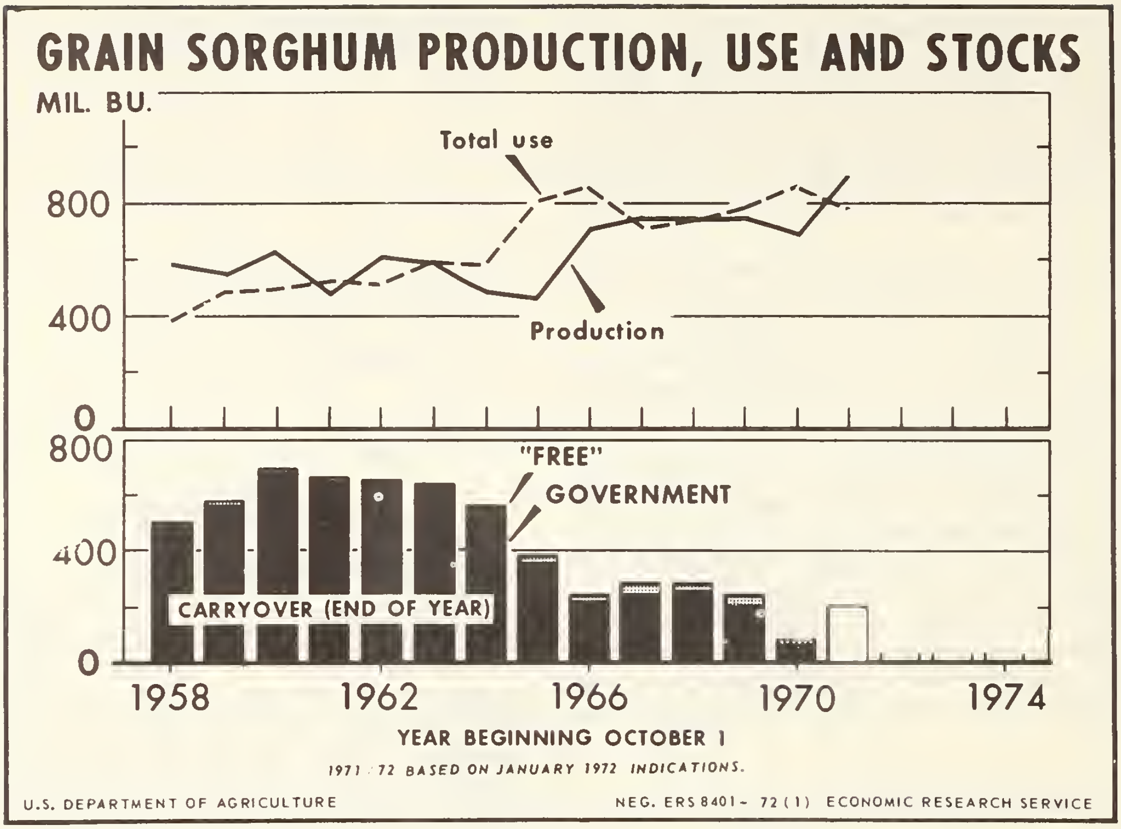
Heavy Use, Large Carryover

Continued strong demand for cattle feed in the Great Plains is expected to result in heavy domestic use of grain sorghum again in 1971/72. The number of cattle on feed January 1 was up 9% with substantial increases indicated in most of the important sorghum States of the Great Plains. Corn will be more competitive with grain sorghum this year and probably will replace some sorghum in cattle feeding, especially in the eastern Great Plains. Domestic usage of sorghum, however, is expected to nearly equal last year's record of 707 million bushels. Domestic disappearance during October-December was reported at 253 million bushels, 9% below the high level in that quarter of 1970.

The big 1971 crop is expected to substantially exceed 1971/72 domestic and export requirements. Carryover at the close of the 1971/72 marketing year probably will double the 91 million bushels on hand October 1, 1971. This, however, will still be much below sorghum's large carryover level during the 1960's.

Loan Activity Up Sharply

Through December, farmers had placed 111 million bushels of grain sorghum under loan, up 5 times as much as the 21 million in the same period of 1970. Total loan



activity for the 1971 crop year probably will be the largest since 1962 when farmers placed over 200 million bushels under loan. Increased loan activity is expected to substantially increase government stocks at the close of the 1971/72 marketing year. On October 1, government stocks, totaling 68 million bushels (63 million owned by CCC and 5 million under loan) were the smallest since 1954.

Exports Down Sharply

Exports of sorghum have dropped sharply from the comparatively high level last summer when grain sorghums were cheaper than corn. The relatively high sorghum price this fall and winter, the much larger corn supply, and a disproportionate increase in the EC import levies on grain sorghum resulted in exports dropping to 19 million bushels in October-December, less than half the year-earlier volume. The 1970/71 EC imports of sorghums from all sources were about 51 million bushels, but this year are expected to be less than 20 million. The reduced Japanese demand for U.S. feed grains and relatively higher grain sorghum prices will continue to influence exports this spring and summer. For the entire 1971/72 marketing year exports may be down a third or more from the 144 million bushels exported in 1970/71.

Prices Down From Last Year; Still High Relative To Corn

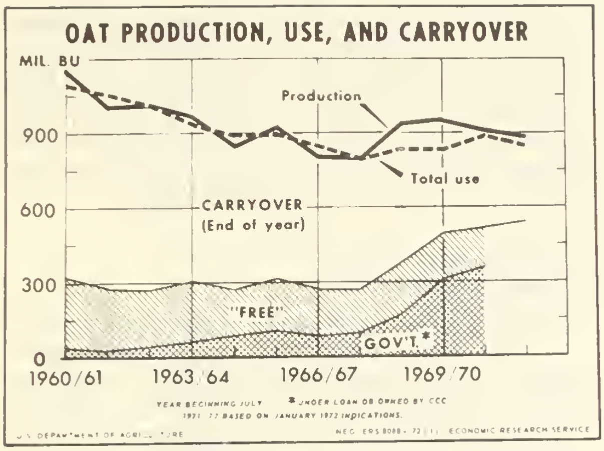
U.S. grain sorghum prices averaged $1.82 per cwt., during October-January, 22 cents lower than a year earlier, but 9 cents above the 1971 loan rate. The 10% drop in grain sorghum prices from a year ago was much less than the 23% drop in corn prices, leaving sorghum much higher in relation to corn this winter. During October-January, sorghum prices averaged 98% of corn compared with 85% in the same period of 1970/71. Since the October low, grain sorghum prices have risen 13 cents per cwt. the large feed grain supply and the relatively high sorghum prices will tend to limit further seasonal gains this spring and summer.

The large crop in the Central Plains has resulted in a greater price decline in Kansas and Nebraska than in Texas.

OATS

Disappearance Slides

Oat disappearance in the first half of 1971/72 totaled around 450 million bushels, 7% below a year ago. Usage held steady in the first quarter but fell 18% in the second quarter.



Exports during the first half of the year were only 4 million bushels, but with the sales made to Russia last fall, exports should pick up rather sharply when the Great Lakes open this spring. Exports for the season are estimated at around 25 million bushels, in comparison to 18 million exported during 1970/71.

Oat feeding in July-December totaled 420 million bushels, 5% below a year ago. Feeding for the entire year will dip somewhat below the 768 million bushels in 1970/71. Total use in 1971/72 probably will fall a bit under the crop, resulting in a further addition of some 5% to last year's record oat carryover of 512 million bushels.

Oat usage

Year	Feed	Industry and seed	Total domestic	Exports	Total
	Million bushels				
July-December					
1968	395	29	424	5	429
1969	410	29	439	3	442
1970	440	29	469	17	486
1971	420	28	448	3	451
January-June					
1969	331	76	407	3	410
1970	314	79	393	2	395
1971	327	74	401	1	402
1972[1]	306	72	378	22	400

[1] February 1972 forecast.

Prices Above Loan Rate

Despite big crops of other feed grains, farm prices of oats have averaged 60 cents since July, only 2 cents below last year and 6 cents above the national loan rate. The January price of 64 cents was 3 cents below a year ago when supplies of other feed grains were tight.

"Free" supplies of oats on January 1 totaled 539 million bushels, about adequate for January-June projected requirements for domestic use, exports and "free" carryover. Government stocks of oats at almost 400 million bushels are also large. These large supplies, faced with the weaker feed demand for oats, may mean oat prices are close to their high for the season and could weaken the remainder of the year.

Price Support Activity Down

Prices are averaging above the loan rate and producers are entering less oats in the loan program. Through December, producers had placed 70 million bushels under loan, a fifth less than a year ago. If producers increase the rate by the same as last year's increase (30%), oat loans from the 1971 crop would accumulate to around 90 million bushels. This would be the second consecutive year for a drop in oat loan activity. Even though prices are above the loan rate, producers had redeemed only 3 million bushels through December.

BARLEY

Use Continues To Drop

Barley disappearance in the second quarter (October-December) totaled 100 million bushels, 9% below the comparatively high rate of a year earlier. This brings total disappearance during the first half of the marketing year to 232 million bushels, 15% below last year when barley feeding and exports were heavy because of the short 1970 corn crop. The 9% smaller disappearance in prospect this year may be viewed as a return to aa normal barley situation. Feeding, projected at close to 250 million bushels, would be a little above 2 years ago and well above the 1965-69 average. Exports for the year likely will total about 50 million bushels. Although exports in the first half totaled only 15 million bushels, overseas movement on the Russian sales should pick up sharply when the Lake ports open in the spring.

Barley usage

Year	Feed	Food industry and seed	Total domestic	Exports	Total
	Million bushels				
Jul.—Dec.					
1968	127	61	188	7	195
1969	139	64	203	2	205
1970	170	62	232	40	272
1971	153	64	217	15	232
Jan.-June					
1969	100	71	171	6	177
1970	102	77	179	15	194
1971	117	74	191	37	228
1972[1]	95	76	171	35	206

[1] February 1972 forecast.

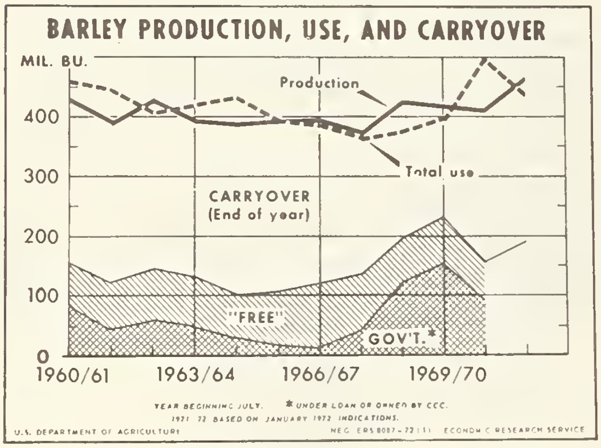
In any event, total use will fall well below the big crop, leaving a sizable gain in carryover—possibly around a fourth larger than the 156 million carried over on July 1, 1971.

Prices Averaging Above Last Year

Despite the big crop and generally sluggish feed demand, farm barley prices have been running quite strong so far this season. Since July, they have averaged 97 cents a bushel, 4 cents above last year. The January price of $1.02 was slightly above a year ago, and 21 cents above the loan rate.

Much larger barley harvests in Minnesota and North Dakota have held barley prices in these States below those of a year ago. For example, January farm prices in these States were down 6-8 cents a bushel. However, somewhat smaller crops in Montana and California are resulting in firmer barley prices in these States. January prices in Montana averaged 89 cents a bushel, up 7 cents, while California barley averaged $1.43, up 5 cents.

Currently barley prices are high relative both to the loan rate and to other grains. This could hold down any further seasonal gains in barley prices over the next few months. Through December, farmers redeemed about 16% of the total placed under loan from the 1971 crop. "Free" stocks on January 1, at 286 million bushels, are about equal to projected January-June requirements plus an allowance for the "free" carryover on July 1.



BARLEY PRODUCTION, USE, AND CARRYOVER

YEAR BEGINNING JULY. * UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC.
1971 72 BASED ON JANUARY 1972 INDICATIONS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8087-72 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Price Support Activity Increases

All 1971 crop barley is eligible for price support loans. Although market prices have been generally above the loan producers through December placed 75 million bushels under loan, compared with only 24 million of a year ago. Most of the 1971 crop placed under loan probably will be redeemed or resealed.

FEED GRAIN PROGRAMS

Results of 1971 Program

Farmers in 1971 set aside 18.2 million acres of feed grains, roughly half the 1970 level. Farmers set aside only 14 million acres of corn land and 4 million of sorghum (table 6). Barley was not in the set-aside portion of the program. The 1971 program was designed to increase production from the blight and drought shortened crop of 1970. A record number of farms participated in the program and earned set-aside payments totaling $1,060 million. The payments were 30% less than in 1970 when farmers received both acreage diversion and price support payments.

Government Payments Add To Value Of Crop

Although prices were down sharply, value of the 1971 feed grain crop, plus government program payments, rose to $8.9 billion, some $137 million more than in 1970 (table 8). Besides being record large, the 1971 corn crop was well distributed by areas. This makes it possible for practically all producers to share in the crop's value. In contrast, the 1970 corn crop was poorly distributed with the short crop of many producers yielding a relatively low income even with the much higher market prices.

Corn producers participating in the 1971 program planted around 55 million acres, or 74% of the total corn acreage planted. Production on participants' acreage, with U.S. average yield, would total 4.8 billion bushels (including grain equivalent of silage). The $893 million paid to participating growers would compute to an average rate of around 19 cents a bushel for the corn they produced. The payment averages 9 cents a bushel lower than in 1970 when production of participants was much smaller (table 7).

The set-aside payment averaged 16 cents a bushel for the entire U.S. crop (grain only), bringing the estimated season average return (including payments) to $1.22 a bushel.

CCC's Special Corn Purchase Program

On December 3, 1971, the Secretary of Agriculture announced USDA plans for buying corn in the open market to give support to corn prices which had dropped sharply with the harvesting of the big 1971 crop. Through January, CCC bought 12 million bushels, for an average of 1.5 million weekly. Purchase prices ranged from $1.12 to $1.32 a bushel, due mainly to differences between location and delivery points specified by CCC. So far, its purchases have been in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

FEED CONCENTRATES

Biggest Supply Ever

Feed concentrate supplies for 1971/72 totaled 279 million tons, some 30 million more than last year and also above the previous record established 2 years ago. All the increase is due to the much larger feed grain crop. Other feed ingredients (wheat and byproduct feeds) may be a little lower or about the same as in 1970/71.

Table 6.--Summary of results of the 1969-71 Feed Grain Programs, United States

Item	Unit	1969 Program				1970 Program				1971 Program 1/		
		Corn	Grain sorghum	Barley	Total	Corn	Grain sorghum	Barley	Total	Corn	Grain sorghum	Total
Number of farms 2/												
With feed grain base	Thous.	2,780	514	475	3,182	2,737	517	473	3,131	2,611	490	2,831
Participating 3/	do.	1,378	311	266	1,588	1,330	308	264	1,538	1,524	364	1,691
U.S. base acreage 4/	Mil. acres	90.4	24.7	18.0	133.1	90.3	24.6	18.0	132.9	88.8	23.3	112.1
Base acreage on participating farms	Mil. acres	58.8	17.8	11.9	88.5	57.4	17.8	12.1	87.3	70.5	20.7	91.2
Percentage of U.S. base	Pct.	65	72	66	66	63	72	67	66	79	89	81
Acreage diverted												
U.S. total	Mil. acres	27.2	7.5	4.4	39.1	26.1	7.4	3.9	37.4	14.1	4.1	18.2
Percentage of:												
U.S. base acreage	Pct.	30	30	24	29	29	30	22	28	16	18	16
Base acreage on participating farms	Pct.	46	42	37	44	45	42	32	43	20	20	20
Acreage planted												
U.S. total	Mil. acres	64.5	17.5	10.3	92.3	67.0	17.3	10.4	94.7	74.1	21.3	95.4
On participating farms	Mil. acres	29.0	8.4	3.6	41.0	29.2	8.5	3.7	41.4	55.2	16.2	71.4
Percent of total	Pct.	45	48	35	44	44	49	36	44	74	76	75
Payments earned												
Diversion	Mil. dol.	780	114	22	916	645	108	18	771			
Price support	do.	585	119	24	728	583	129	27	739	893	167	1,060
Total	do.	1,365	233	46	1,644	1,228	237	45	1,510	893	167	1,060

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total farms are not the sum of the farms by kinds of grain since individual farms may produce more than one feed grain. 3/ Includes all farms earning a diversion, price support, or substitute crop payment and farms diverting to substitute crops for which there was no diversion payment. 4/ Based on 1959 and 1960 averages, including acreage in the Conservation Reserve Program and proven acreage.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service.

Table 7.--Corn, grain sorghum and barley: Price support payments, season average prices and average prices including payments, 1966-71

Item	Price support payments earned by program participants		All U. S. Farmers				Participants in Feed Grain Program		
	Total	Rate 1/	Production	Season average price	Average payment per bushel produced	Season average price plus payment	Production 2/	Average payment per bushel produced	U.S. Season average price plus payment
	Mil. dol.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. bu.	Dol.	Dol. per bu.
CORN									
1966	449.0	.30	4,117	1.24	.11	1.35	1,775	.25	1.49
1967	428.5	.30	4,760	1.03	.09	1.12	2,175	.20	1.23
1968	514.4	.30	4,393	1.08	.12	1.20	2,146	.24	1.32
1969	584.9	.30	4,583	1.15	.13	1.28	2,434	.24	1.39
1970	583.1	.30	4,099	1.33	.14	1.47	2,091	.28	1.61
1971 3/	893.1	.32	5,540	1.06	.16	1.22	4,791	.19	1.25
BARLEY									
1966	20.6	.20	393	1.05	.052	1.10	123	.17	1.22
1967	0	0	373	1.00	4/	1.00	4/	0	1.00
1968	0	0	423	.911	4/	.91	4/	0	.91
1969	23.9	.20	424	.872	.056	.93	159	.15	1.02
1970	26.5	.20	410	.959	.065	1.02	158	.17	1.13
1971 3/	0	0	462	.961	4/	.96	4/	0	.96
		Dol. per cwt.		Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.		Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.
GRAIN SORGHUM									
1966	116.1	.53	715	1.82	.29	2.11	463	.45	2.27
1967	113.9	.53	756	1.77	.27	2.04	559	.36	2.13
1968	113.9	.53	740	1.70	.27	1.97	476	.43	2.13
1969	119.1	.53	747	1.91	.28	2.19	465	.45	2.36
1970	129.3	.53	696	2.05	.32	2.37	431	.53	2.58
1971 3/	167.0	.52	895	1.84	.34	2.18	873	.34	2.18

1/ Made on projected production of 50 percent of participant's base acreage. 2/ Production computed on the basis of acreage planted on participants' farms and U.S. average yield. Includes grain equivalent of silage and forage. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Barley not included in acreage diversion program and not eligible for price support payments.

Table 8.--Feed grains: Value of production, including government program payments earned by producers, 1963-71 crops

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
					Million Dollars				
					CORN				
Value of production	4,454	4,064	4,732	5,106	4,940	4,763	5,290	5,441	5,890
Price support payment	305	224	334	449	428	514	585	583	893
Diversion payment	375	703	760	579	302	651	780	645	0
Total	5,134	4,991	5,826	6,134	5,670	5,928	6,655	6,669	6,783
					GRAIN SORGHUM				
Value of production	568	512	668	730	745	699	791	798	925
Price support payment	59	46	80	116	114	114	119	129	167
Diversion payment	64	139	145	104	23	89	114	108	0
Total	691	697	893	950	882	902	1,024	1,035	1,092
					BARLEY				
Value of production	350	362	395	408	369	382	369	389	443
Price support payment	19	13	17	21	0	0	24	27	0
Diversion payment	24	47	46	26	0	0	22	18	0
Total	393	422	458	455	369	382	415	434	443
					OATS				
Value of production	608	541	585	538	525	569	565	581	538
					ALL FEED GRAINS				
Value of production	5,980	5,479	6,380	6,782	6,579	6,413	7,015	7,209	7,796
Price support payment	383	283	431	586	542	628	728	739	1,060
Diversion payment	463	889	951	709	325	740	916	771	0
Total	6,826	6,651	7,762	8,077	7,446	7,781	8,659	8,719	8,856

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Feed concentrate balance, animal units, and feed per unit, average 1965-69, annual 1968-71

Item	Unit	Year beginning October 1/				
		1965-69 average	1968	1969	1970 2/	1971 3/
Supply of all concentrates	Mil. tons	250.8	255.9	266.7	249.4	279.4
Concentrates fed 4/						
Feed grains	Mil. tons	130.3	133.8	139.6	137.0	146.2
Wheat	Mil. tons	4.6	5.2	6.7	6.9	5.7
Rye	Mil. tons	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3
Byproduct feeds	Mil. tons	32.2	32.9	34.7	34.6	34.8
Total	Mil. tons	167.4	172.2	181.3	179.0	187.0
Grain-consuming animal units	Million	111.7	114.0	5/115.3	118.8	118.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit	Tons	2.24	2.24	2.31	2.10	2.37
All concentrates fed per animal unit	Tons	1.50	1.51	1.57	1.51	1.58

1/ Except oat and barley supplies which start July 1.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Based on January 1972 indications.
4/ Total quantities fed, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.
5/ Beginning 1970, revised on the basis of regrouping dairy and beef cattle numbers in the January 1 inventory report.

Table 10.--Feed concentrates consumed by quarters, 1958-71

Year beginning October	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	- - Million tons - -				
1958	41.0	38.3	30.1	30.1	139.5
1959	41.7	40.6	30.5	31.9	144.7
1960	41.2	42.2	32.1	34.3	149.8
1961	43.2	43.4	31.4	33.8	151.8
1962	40.4	46.4	32.5	31.0	150.3
1963	40.2	41.9	32.6	33.6	148.3
1964	42.6	42.0	31.1	29.6	145.3
1965	44.1	44.7	36.9	35.3	161.0
1966	48.1	40.6	36.3	35.7	160.7
1967	47.2	39.5	36.3	38.8	161.8
1968	50.1	47.5	35.4	39.2	172.2
1969	53.0	49.3	38.9	40.1	181.3
1970 1/	53.1	48.4	37.9	39.6	179.0
1971 1/	57.2				

1/ Preliminary.

Large feed supplies and low prices together with higher livestock-feed price ratios will increase 1971/72 concentrate feeding—probably up by 8 to 10 million to about 187 million tons. After falling sharply to 1.51 tons per grain consuming animal unit in 1970/71, the rate of feeding in 1971/72 probably will rise slightly above the 1.57 tons fed per animal unit in 1969/70. Much more favorable livestock-feed price ratios, especially in the beef cattle, dairy and hog sectors and abundant supplies of feed are incentives for higher feeding rates. Feed-price ratios in egg and broiler sectors are rising as much as anticipated. And it appears that feed use by the poultry industry may show little, if any, increase during the next few months.

Livestock/feed price ratios

Ratio	January			
	1966-70 average	1970	1971	1972
Hog/corn	19.1	23.6	10.7	20.8
Beef/corn[1]	21.2	23.3	19.7	28.3
Milk/feed	1.67	1.81	1.68	1.85
Broiler/feed	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.8
Turkey/feed	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.9
Egg/feed	9.9	13.0	8.2	7.1

[1] Beef steer/corn ration Omaha; all other based on U.S. average prices.

January indications put 1971/72 grain consuming animals at 118 million units, about half a million below last year due largely to last year's smaller spring pig crops. An increase in units of beef cattle will be more than offset by fewer hog and dairy cattle units, with little change in poultry units.

Feed grains will account for all of the increase in concentrate feeding in 1971/72. Wheat feeding in October-September 1971/72 may fall somewhat below the high 7-million-ton levels of the past 2 years—probably down a million tons. Well distributed supplies of feed grains at more competitive prices largely explain the anticipated drop in wheat feeding.[1]

HIGH-PROTEIN FEED

Protein Feeding For 1971/72 Little Changed

The volume of high-protein feed (44% soybean meal equivalent) fed to livestock and poultry in October-December fell 6%. High protein animal units, forecast at 142½ million for the year, are virtually the same as in 1970/71. Thus, protein feed disappeared at a rate of 70 pounds per unit, about 4 pounds below that quarter of 1970. Comsumption of protein feed this spring and summer likely will reach or exceed last year's rate. The 1971/72 feeding rate is now projected at around 282 pounds per unit, about the same as last year but down from the 1969/70 record 291 pounds. A feeding rate at this level would mean protein feed disappearance about equal to the 20.1 million tons in 1970/71.

High-Protein Feeding

Period	Quantity fed[1]		Price Index	
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72
	Million tons		*1967=100*	
Oct.-Dec.	5.3	5.0	106	102
Jan.-Mar.	5.0		106	
Apr.-June	5.1		104	
July-Sept.	4.7		105	
Oct.-Sept. Sea.	20.1	20.1	105	
HPAU (Mil.)[2]	142.5	[3] 142.5		
Fed per Au (Lb.)	282	[3] 282		

[1] Soybean meal equivalent. [2] High-protein animal units. [3] Forecast January 1972.

Soybean Meal Movement Slow

Feed demand for soybean meal was generally sluggish last fall. The 3.3 million tons of soybean meal fed in October-December was off 9% from a year earlier. Prices also averaged $3 a ton lower for the quarter. Factors contributing to smaller soybean meal disappearance are (1) weak poultry prices, (2) reduced hog production and (3) to some extent the larger supplies of fish meal at fairly stable prices since last summer.

Production and feeding of soybean meal

Period	Production		Feeding	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
October	1,574	1,406	1,262	1,190
November	1,550	1,409	1,102	1,120
December	1,606	1,520	1,306	1,013
Total	4,730	4,335	3,670	3,323
Feeding Season	18,035	[1] 17,100	13,467	[1] 13,200

[1] February 1972 forecast.

Soybean meal feed requirements during the current quarter may only show a slight increase from year-earlier levels. Numbers of cattle on feed are up but numbers of hogs on farms December 1 were off 7%. Hog and cattle feed-price ratios are quite favorable. The poultry sector is a major user of soybean meal. The protein content of poultry rations is relatively high and the amounts of other protein feed added to the ration are often limited. Feed requirements of soybean meal by the poultry industry probably will show little or no increase in the current January-March quarter.

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[1] For more about the past and future of wheat feeding, see "Wheat Feeding in the United States", *Wheat Situation*, February 1972. For reprint of article, contact, Division of Information, OMS, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. 20250, Phone 202 388-7255.

Soybean meal prices (at Decatur) have risen sharply since last fall. In January, prices averaged almost $83 a ton, $9-$10 above levels last fall and around $2½ more than a year ago. The rise in prices is largely due to reduced crush and smaller soybean meal output. Because of weaker oil prices processors are trying to recoup a bigger share of the total product value through increased meal prices.

Cottonseed Meal Feeding Sluggish

Generally mild autumn weather particularly in the eastern half of the Nation also tempered feed demand for cottonseed meal. Domestic feeding in October-December totaled 580,000 tons, off slightly from the year before. Mills have a larger cottonseed crop to draw from, but cottonseed meal production is lagging a bit. Although cattle numbers are up, winter grazing lands have been in generally good shape so far this year, especially in some Eastern areas where cool-season grass normally gets some winter burn.

With weaker feed demand, for meal it now looks like 1971/72 production and consumption of cottonseed meal may only about equal last year's 1.8 and 1.7 million tons respectively. Thus, mills may again carryover more than the usual volume of old crop cottonseed. During October-December prices at Memphis averaged $5 a ton lower than the same quarter of 1970. However, prices rose $9 a ton since October to around $76 in January.

Fish Meal Supplies Increase

Fall supplies of fish meal available for feeding increased a fourth from a year earlier to 113,000 tons. Practically all the increase was in imports which jumped from 36,000 to 65,000 tons. Domestic production of 48,000 tons in October-December was about a tenth less than the year before. With a sizable gain in imports plus a modest increase in production next summer, 1971/72 supplies could reach 750,000 tons, up some 150,000 from last year.

Fish meal prices (East Coast basis) have held fairly steady since last August, between $156 and $164 a ton.

Fishmeal supplies

Feeding year	Production	Imports	Total
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
October-September			
1968/69	295	540	835
1969/70	314	253	567
1970/71	351	254	605
October-December			
1968	54	219	272
1969	52	37	89
1970	54	36	90
1971	48	65	113

Table 11.--Poultry numbers and soybean meal requirements

Period	Broilers		Hens 2/		Turkeys on farms
	Raised 1/	Approx. soybean meal needed	On farms	Approx. soybean meal needed	
	Million	1,000 tons	Million	1,000 tons	Million
1970					
Oct.-Dec.	701	580	330	759	---
1971					
Jan.-Mar.	717	594	328	738	7.5
Apr.-June	772	639	319	726	---
July-Sept.	802	664	316	727	---
Oct.-Dec.	730	604	326	750	---
1972					
Jan.-Mar. 3/	730	604	322	733	7.6

1/ Number computed from number inspected in FI plants ÷ .92.
2/ Average number on farms. 3/ Forecast January 1972.

Feed conversions used: broilers--1.656 pounds of meal per bird; hens--.05 pounds of meal per bird per day.

MOLASSES

Little Change In Supply

Supplies of feed and industrial molasses in 1971/72 probably will turn out fairly close to the 766 million gallons estimated for 1970/71 (table 12). Molasses produced from the domestic sugarcane crop now being ground should turn out near the 190 million gallons produced in the fall and winter of 1970/71. Florida's increased molasses production from the larger cane crop will be balanced by a dip in molasses output from Louisiana's smaller cane crop. If the extraction rate turns out near the 5.4 gallons per ton of sugar beets produced, beet molasses output in 1971/72 would show a small gain because of the slightly larger crop.

Imports in 1970/71 rose sharply to a little over 400 million gallons. Imports totaling 97 million gallons in the first quarter of the current feeding year are running about the same as a year earlier. The estimate of total supplies in 1971/72 assumes that imports will not change materially from 1970/71.

After deducting for such allowances as exports, use for pharmaceutical products, citric acid, vinegar, and alcoholic beverages, the quantity of molasses available for domestic feeding in 1971/72 may approximate last year's 602 million gallons.

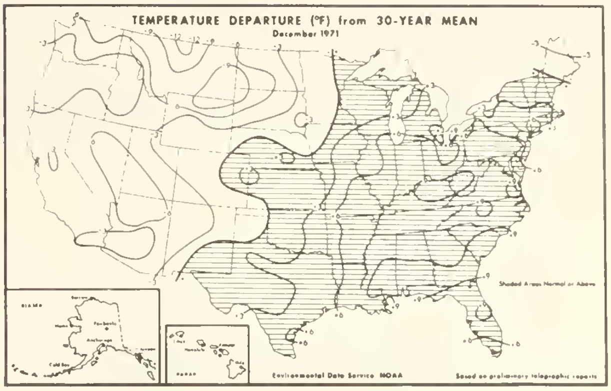
Into 1972/73, supplies will be influenced by recent government decisions regarding acreages of 1972 crops of sugarbeets and sugarcane. Acreage allotments for 1972-crop sugarcane were raised 14% from 1971 meaning a combined 73,000 more acres for Florida and Louisiana growers. As was the case in 1971, no farm acreage allotments will be established for sugarbeets. Acreage was down 5% in 1971, but increased yields raised beet production some 2%.

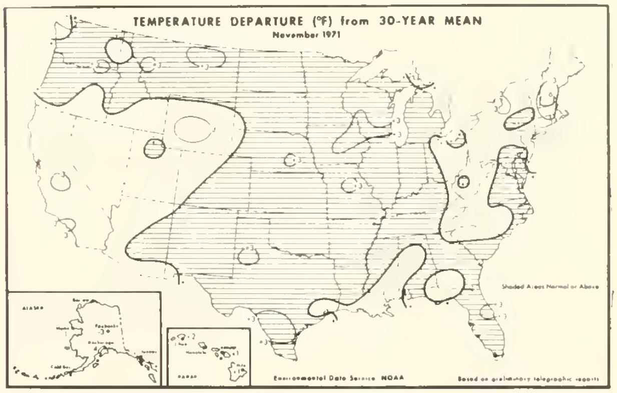
Although molasses prices are averaging slightly higher than a year ago they have been relatively stable for the past 10-12 months. With expected steady demand and supplies, prices (Chicago basis) over the next few months may continue near the current 21 cents per gallon level.

HAY

May-December Disappearance Falls

Disappearance of hay during May-December 1971 totaled 63 million tons, down 2% from 1970. However, disappearance in May-December 1970 had been unusually heavy when cattlemen and horsemen may have switched to more hay feeding as supplies of feed grains were tight and prices were relatively high. Thus, excluding 1970, disappearance of hay in May-December 1971 about maintained the upward trend of recent years. Weather has been generally mild, especially in the eastern portion of the country where temperatures have been averaging around 3 degrees to 9 degrees above the 30-year average (see weather maps above). But weather in the West has been mostly 3 degrees to 6 degrees below normal. Warm weather generally means less hay feeding, than cold.


TEMPERATURE DEPARTURE (°F) from 30-YEAR MEAN
December 1971
Shaded Areas Normal or Above
Environmental Data Service NOAA
Based on preliminary telegraphic reports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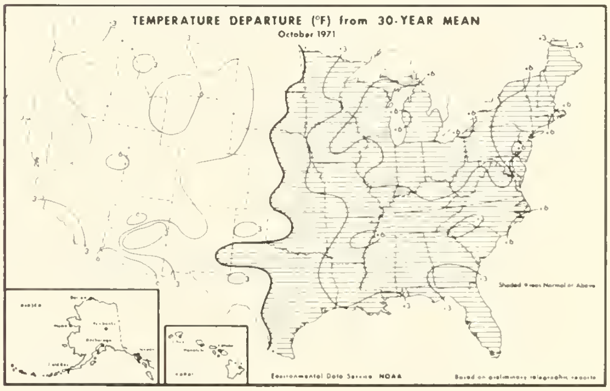
November 1971
Shaded Areas Normal or Above
Environmental Data Service NOAA
Based on preliminary telegraphic reports


TEMPERATURE DEPARTURE (°F) from 30-YEAR MEAN
October 1971
Shaded Areas Normal or Above
Environmental Data Service NOAA
Based on preliminary telegraphic reports

Roughage-consuming animal units for 1971/72 are forecast at 97.8 million, up 1 million from last year. Hay disappeared at a rate of 0.64 ton per animal unit in May-December 1971, slightly below a year ago but slightly above average. Demand for hay the remainder of the season will largely depend on weather. Using the recent 5-year average disappearance rate of 0.69 ton per animal, January-April disappearnce would total around 67 million tons, 2% above last year and 3% above the recent 5-year average. In this event, total disappearance for the year would about equal the 131-million-ton crop, leaving little chage in the May 1 carryover stocks from last year's 22 million.

Table 12.--Feed and Industrial Molasses: Estimated supply and distribution, 1960-71

Year beginning October	PRODUCTION									Inshipments Puerto Rico	Imports	Total U.S. SUPPLY
	Cane					Beet	Citrus	Corn, hydrol	Total production			
	Florida	Louisiana	Hawaii	Refiners' blackstrap	Total cane							
	Million gallons											
1960	9	38	58	32	137	80	6	23	246	45	290	581
61	13	47	56	36	152	98	10	23	283	33	256	572
62	27	39	53	38	157	96	5	26	284	17	290	591
63	29	61	62	35	187	129	4	31	351	18	255	624
64	47	56	58	35	196	132	9	27	364	17	264	645
65	39	47	60	37	183	115	10	24	332	12	304	648
66	40	43	60	39	182	113	17	20	332	5	351	688
67	43	55	61	38	197	104	9	19	329	6	358	693
68	37	51	63	46	197	136	14	21	368	6	347	721
69	35	40	58	47	180	156	12	21	369	3	378	750
70 1/	38	46	60	46	190	140	10	22	362	2	402	766
71 2/	42	43	58	45	188	145	10	22	365	2	400	767

Year beginning October	DISTRIBUTION						
	Livestock feed 3/	Distilled spirits and alcohol	Other 4/	Domestic use 5/	Exports		
					Puerto Rico	Mainland	Total
	Million gallons						
1960	444	25	110	579	11	2	13
61	448	6	115	569	8	3	11
62	456	5	125	586	20	5	25
63	480	5	135	620	16	4	20
64	487	10	145	642	10	3	13
65	481	15	150	646	17	2	19
66	511	26	150	687	18	1	19
67	513	21	150	684	10	9	19
68	555	6	155	716	6	5	11
69	577	11	155	743	3	7	10
70 1/	602	7	155	764	3	2	5
71 2/	598	7	160	765	3	2	5

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast January 1972.
3/ Residual; includes other minor uses and waste.
4/ Allowance for pharmaceutical products, yeast, citric acid, vinegar, pesticides, etc. Also includes small quantities of edible sirups.
5/ Not adjusted for change in stocks for which data are not available.

Hay Prices Increase Sharply

Strong demand for roughage type feed, particularly in the West, has brought a sudden and unusually sharp increase in hay prices. The U.S. farm price of all hay jumped from $26 a ton in December to $29 in January and was 15% above January 1971. In the mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic and East South Central regions, prices were mostly little changed from last year. However, in the Western region farmers' prices rose to $35 - $40 a ton, around 25% more than a year ago. Prices in the Pacific Coast States were running 10% higher. Although prices in the Southwest were unchanged, demand for hay in that area is strong despite warmer than average weather so far this winter. In the North Central region, prices were up around 20% in the Eastern portion and 6% in the Western part.

Table 13.--Hay: Acreage, supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1965-69, annual 1963-71

Year beginning May	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	Mil. acres	Tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Million	Tons	Tons
Average 1965-69	64.5	1.94	125.2	22.1	147.3	123.7	94.4	1.56	1.31
1963	66.4	1.77	117.5	23.1	140.6	120.8	96.0	1.46	1.26
1964	67.4	1.76	118.8	19.8	138.6	122.0	95.7	1.45	1.27
1965	67.7	1.85	125.5	16.6	142.1	119.4	94.7	1.50	1.26
1966	65.1	1.86	121.0	22.7	143.7	121.8	94.4	1.52	1.29
1967	64.7	1.95	126.3	21.9	148.2	123.0	94.4	1.57	1.30
1968	62.7	2.00	125.5	25.2	150.7	126.8	93.8	1.61	1.35
1969	62.1	2.06	127.7	23.9	151.6	127.3	94.5	1.60	1.35
1970	62.9	2.03	127.5	24.3	151.8	129.5	96.8	1.57	1.34
1971 1/	63.3	2.07	131.0	22.3	153.3		97.8	1.57	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Hay: Production by regions, average 1965-69, annual 1965-71

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Average 1965-69	11,921	22,688	41,755	5,278	15,218	28,352	125,212
1965	11,000	22,437	43,471	5,170	15,050	28,408	125,536
1966	11,973	22,791	40,531	4,699	14,343	26,690	121,027
1967	12,569	22,237	41,347	5,361	15,606	29,180	126,300
1968	12,032	23,344	40,415	5,557	16,158	28,016	125,522
1969	12,033	22,629	43,009	5,603	14,933	29,468	127,675
1970	12,508	22,356	40,910	5,572	15,744	30,375	127,465
1971 1/	12,536	22,470	43,003	5,718	16,480	30,747	130,954

1/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Hay: Supply, May-December and January-April disappearance, total and per roughage consuming animal unit, average 1965-69, annual 1965-71

Year beginning May 1	Total supply 1/	May-Dec. disappearance	Following-- Jan. 1 stocks	Following-- Jan.-April disappearance	Following-- April 30 stocks	Disappearance per animal unit May-Dec.	Disappearance per animal unit Jan.-April
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons
Average 1965-69	147,257	58,613	88,644	65,052	23,592	.62	.69
1965	142,103	53,579	88,524	65,827	22,697	.57	.70
1966	143,724	58,881	84,843	62,911	21,932	.62	.67
1967	148,232	59,113	89,119	63,961	25,158	.63	.68
1968	150,680	60,274	90,406	66,533	23,873	.64	.71
1969	151,548	61,220	90,328	66,026	24,302	.65	.70
1970	151,767	63,970	87,797	65,534	22,263	.66	.68
1971 1/	153,217	62,721	90,496			.64	

1/ Production plus May 1 stocks.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, 1965-71

Year beginning October	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September		Total October-September	
	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/
	Million bushels									
	CORN									
Average 1965-69	1,128	173	1,009	133	888	136	802	149	3,827	591
1965	994	197	1,007	171	903	177	801	142	3,705	687
1966	1,141	140	837	126	865	107	805	114	3,648	487
1967	1,143	183	895	158	899	129	852	163	3,789	633
1968	1,165	158	1,121	71	839	134	782	173	3,907	536
1969	1,193	186	1,187	139	935	133	771	154	4,086	612
1970 2/	1,208	156	1,092	120	872	93	751	147	3,923	516
1971 2/	1,402	160								
	GRAIN SORGHUM									
Average 1965-69	240	47	184	47	134	35	50	53	608	182
1965	211	50	181	73	129	62	61	81	582	266
1966	210	75	230	65	132	59	42	49	614	248
1967	212	55	168	48	128	21	37	42	545	166
1968	256	28	186	16	137	20	56	42	635	106
1969	312	29	153	33	144	15	54	49	663	126
1970 2/	277	51	203	52	168	12	59	29	707	144
1971 2/	252	19								
	OATS									
Average 1965-69	146	5	219	2	181	4	284	4	830	15
1965	144	13	226	2	207	13	275	9	852	37
1966	166	7	220	1	170	3	272	5	828	16
1967	129	1	207	2	171	2	272	3	779	8
1968	151	2	232	1	176	2	300	2	859	7
1969	138	1	211	1	183	1	301	2	833	5
1970 2/	169	14	211	1	190	1	301	1	871	17
1971 2/	147	3								
	BARLEY									
Average 1965-69	79	9	87	6	78	12	112	11	356	38
1965	68	22	93	15	67	23	95	15	323	75
1966	88	10	81	7	75	13	102	13	346	43
1967	75	7	76	9	81	2	105	3	337	21
1968	83	4	88	1	81	5	121	1	373	11
1969	82	1	95	3/	84	15	140	23	401	39
1970 2/	93	17	102	22	88	15	129	5	412	59
1971 2/	90	10								
	TOTAL (Million tons) 4 GRAINS									
Average 1965-69	42.5	6.5	39.0	5.2	33.4	5.1	31.1	6.0	146.0	22.8
1965	37.7	7.7	39.1	7.2	33.8	7.5	30.8	6.7	141.4	29.1
1966	42.6	6.4	35.3	5.5	32.4	5.0	30.5	5.0	140.8	21.9
1967	41.8	6.8	34.9	6.0	33.4	4.3	31.8	5.9	141.9	23.0
1968	44.2	5.3	42.4	2.5	32.1	4.4	31.2	6.2	149.9	18.4
1969	46.3	6.1	43.2	4.8	35.2	4.5	31.3	6.3	156.0	21.7
1970 2/	46.5	6.4	42.1	5.3	34.3	3.3	30.6	5.1	153.5	20.1
1971 2/	50.8	5.3								

1/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 17.--Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1965-69, annual 1967-71

Feed grain	Unit	Average 1965-69	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
Corn							
Planted 2/	1,000 acres	66,424	71,093	65,126	64,476	67,004	74,097
Harvested 3/	1,000 acres	56,660	60,557	55,880	54,598	57,224	63,819
Yield 4/	Bu.	77.4	78.6	78.6	83.9	71.6	86.8
Production	1,000 bu.	4,387,516	4,760,076	4,393,273	4,582,534	4,099,493	5,540,253
Grain Sorghum							
Planted 2/	1,000 acres	17,586	19,007	18,014	17,457	17,268	21,272
Harvested 3/	1,000 acres	13,674	14,999	13,995	13,525	13,732	16,601
Yield 4/	Bu.	53.1	50.4	52.9	55.3	50.7	53.9
Production	1,000 bu.	726,120	755,936	739,695	747,280	696,454	895,349
Oats							
Planted 2/	1,000 acres	22,931	20,646	23,166	23,532	24,434	21,987
Harvested 3/	1,000 acres	17,564	16,017	17,533	17,930	18,524	15,734
Yield 4/	Bu.	50.2	49.3	53.6	53.0	49.1	55.7
Production	1,000 bu.	881,325	789,196	939,228	950,023	908,702	875,775
Barley							
Planted 2/	1,000 acres	10,405	10,002	10,477	10,311	10,420	11,064
Harvested 3/	1,000 acres	9,553	9,177	9,709	9,531	9,628	10,135
Yield 4/	Bu.	42.0	40.6	43.6	44.4	42.6	45.6
Production	1,000 bu.	400,974	372,898	422,959	423,547	409,780	462,484
Four feed grains							
Planted 2/	Mil. acres	117.3	120.7	116.8	115.8	119.1	128.4
Harvested 3/	Mil. acres	97.5	100.8	97.1	95.6	99.1	106.3
Yield 4/	Tons	1.71	1.75	1.74	1.83	1.60	1.93
Production	Mil. tons	166.9	176.0	168.9	174.6	158.6	205.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ All purposes. 3/ Harvested for grain. 4/ Per harvested acre.

Table 18.--Hay: Acreage, yield and production, by kinds, United States, average 1965-69, annual 1967-71

Item	Unit	Average 1965-69	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
All hay							
Acreage harvested	1,000 acres	64,447	64,667	62,693	62,053	62,911	63,265
Yield per acre	Tons	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.06	2.03	2.07
Production	1,000 tons	125,212	126,300	125,522	127,675	127,465	130,954
Alfalfa							
Acreage harvested	1,000 acres	28,175	28,162	27,078	26,901	27,119	27,606
Yield per acre	Tons	2.63	2.63	2.71	2.81	2.75	2.78
Production	1,000 tons	74,098	74,204	73,251	75,472	74,562	76,705
All other hay 2/							
Acreage harvested	1,000 acres	36,272	36,505	35,615	35,152	35,792	35,659
Production	1,000 tons	51,114	52,096	52,271	52,203	52,903	54,249

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes hay cut from clover and timothy, lespedeza, soybeans, peanuts, cowpeas, other miscellaneous tame hay and wild hay.

Table 19.--Corn and sorghum grain: U.S. exports to specified countries, 1968-71

Country of destination	October-September			October-December			
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1968	1969	1970	1971 1/
	CORN 2/--Million bushels						
Canada 3/	71.8	61.7	27.1	25.9	25.1	12.9	24.1
United Kingdom	55.6	53.5	46.3	23.1	22.4	20.9	11.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	19.9	24.9	24.3	5.1	7.1	8.7	4.3
Germany, West	31.1	36.0	45.5	12.9	9.4	16.2	20.9
Germany, East	11.2	13.9	6.9	5.4	10.3	3.0	6.5
Netherlands	72.7	78.3	89.5	26.6	19.1	27.3	29.2
Italy	63.0	36.4	47.4	15.3	2.9	9.2	10.6
Greece	11.2	13.4	9.0	3.2	5.7	4.9	.8
Spain	11.6	21.4	.5	0	15.9	.5	---
Czechoslovakia	---	---	7.1	---	---	.3	2.1
India	.8	1.3	.5	---	.4	---	---
Japan	121.2	180.3	116.2	26.0	48.7	33.5	12.4
Other	49.9	80.3	80.7	10.3	15.8	15.0	*35.5
Total	520.0	601.4	501.0	153.8	182.8	152.4	157.6
	GRAIN SORGHUM--Million bushels						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.5	6.4	7.5	.8	2.6	2.4	.4
Netherlands	1.6	5.7	10.3	1.2	.6	4.6	1.2
Germany, West	.1	---	.7	.1	---	---	0.5
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	70.4	83.9	79.6	20.6	20.1	35.0	7.4
India	11.6	.1	.1	---	---	---	.3
Israel	15.7	21.2	25.1	4.3	4.7	5.8	6.5
Other	5.5	8.1	20.9	1.4	.5	3.4	2.3
Total	106.4	125.4	144.2	28.4	28.5	51.2	18.6

1/ Preliminary. *U.S.S.R., 7.9; Poland, 4.9; Korea, 4.0; and Portugal, 3.1 included.

2/ Grain only including seed; but excludes corn exported under the food for relief or charity program.

3/ Includes substantial quantities transhipped to other countries.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Census by the Foreign Agriculture Service, USDA.

Table 20.--Feed grains: Production by regions, average 1965-69, annual 1966-71

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
				1,000 bushels			
				CORN FOR GRAIN			
Average 1965-69	81,588	1,839,287	1,971,474	263,070	187,301	44,796	4,387,516
1966	50,078	1,721,245	1,934,655	198,486	171,761	41,130	4,117,355
1967	108,636	1,997,299	2,049,053	336,000	222,257	46,831	4,760,076
1968	77,171	1,806,576	2,041,604	246,110	174,021	47,791	4,393,273
1969	99,654	1,871,992	2,133,888	255,432	166,150	55,418	4,582,534
1970	107,266	1,597,232	1,971,568	221,236	136,202	65,989	4,099,493
1971 1/	107,548	2,204,730	2,636,493	295,992	221,940	73,550	5,540,253
				GRAIN SORGHUM			
Average 1965-69	---	1,089	302,719	3,229	348,729	70,354	726,120
1966	---	862	307,893	2,311	336,044	67,882	714,992
1967	---	1,155	298,359	3,352	374,010	79,060	755,936
1968	---	1,326	290,969	3,286	372,819	71,295	739,695
1969	---	1,070	327,288	4,398	342,056	72,468	747,280
1970	---	1,685	247,318	4,244	373,464	69,743	696,454
1971 1/	---	18,150	427,895	11,937	361,155	76,212	895,349
				OATS			
Average 1965-69	48,060	234,535	509,567	19,420	35,621	34,122	881,325
1966	43,310	231,524	438,437	19,833	37,789	30,434	801,327
1967	44,722	213,063	464,385	18,666	22,795	25,565	789,196
1968	53,967	256,651	543,766	18,937	36,178	29,729	939,228
1969	45,288	223,256	573,070	19,959	43,944	44,506	950,023
1970	49,480	211,245	523,392	18,741	51,006	54,838	908,702
1971 1/	45,617	201,620	552,453	22,086	20,460	33,539	875,775
				BARLEY			
Average 1965-69	10,884	5,106	145,821	15,122	14,419	209,622	400,974
1966	10,911	4,418	127,232	14,979	15,499	220,147	393,186
1967	11,496	4,978	139,483	15,857	7,296	193,788	372,898
1968	11,699	6,907	177,664	15,284	15,130	196,275	422,959
1969	11,465	4,906	146,989	15,793	20,784	223,610	423,547
1970	10,810	4,623	112,144	16,084	25,428	240,691	409,780
1971 1/	11,513	5,158	169,863	17,180	17,585	241,185	462,484
				TOTAL FEED GRAINS			
				1,000 tons			
Average 1965-69	3,314	55,406	75,330	8,130	15,925	8,801	166,906
1966	2,357	52,029	72,860	6,299	15,195	8,823	157,563
1967	4,033	59,485	76,505	10,181	17,235	8,585	176,024
1968	3,305	54,893	78,276	7,653	16,253	8,521	168,901
1969	3,790	56,135	81,610	7,974	15,432	9,659	174,600
1970	4,055	48,261	73,195	6,999	15,697	10,454	158,661
1971 1/	4,018	65,590	98,719	9,388	17,076	10,518	205,309

1/ Preliminary.

Table 21.--Feed grain stocks: Quarterly distribution, 1967-72

Year	Farm	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Terminal market, mill, elevator and warehouse	Total	Farm	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Terminal market, mill, elevator and warehouse	Total
	1,000 bushels							
	CORN							
	January 1				April 1			
1967	2,898,768	108,491	670,128	3,677,387	2,043,897	98,279	572,811	2,714,987
1968	3,391,263	97,846	768,215	4,257,324	2,394,728	97,870	712,076	3,204,674
1969	3,276,322	149,156	807,894	4,233,372	2,223,680	148,992	668,236	3,040,908
1970	3,323,278	144,243	848,894	4,316,415	2,223,238	135,285	632,542	2,991,065
1971	2,722,795	97,366	916,113	3,736,274	1,854,444	59,196	611,024	2,524,664
1972 2/	3,494,639	29,959	1,117,542	4,642,140				
	July 1				October 1 3/			
1967	1,337,292	97,690	307,993	1,742,975	569,155	97,571	156,504	823,230
1968	1,646,440	97,785	432,793	2,177,018	781,762	103,312	277,181	1,162,255
1969	1,486,739	145,982	435,674	2,068,395	728,220	143,319	241,855	1,113,394
1970	1,403,519	117,822	401,740	1,923,081	569,390	111,287	318,306	998,983
1971 2/	1,166,743	35,938	357,618	1,560,299	423,263	24,534	215,493	663,290
	SORGHUM GRAIN							
	January 1				April 1			
1967	234,168	4,632	582,240	821,040	133,178	4,624	388,688	526,490
1968	213,026	4,572	514,769	732,367	142,130	4,586	370,321	517,037
1969	221,739	4,600	518,764	745,103	129,823	4,598	408,768	543,189
1970	191,147	4,581	498,925	694,653	122,103	4,577	381,318	507,998
1971	154,765	4,602	454,464	613,831	89,628	3,169	264,912	357,709
1972 2/	251,913	41	463,055	715,009				
	July 1				October 1 3/			
1967	81,980	4,606	248,947	335,533	44,414	4,598	194,888	243,900
1968	90,719	4,587	272,821	368,127	58,145	4,586	226,362	289,093
1969	83,816	4,583	297,908	386,307	53,206	4,583	230,457	288,246
1970	70,251	5,230	273,688	349,169	40,606	5,258	199,977	245,841
1971 2/	36,259	932	140,368	177,559	13,548	500	76,640	90,688
	OATS							
	January 1				April 1			
1967	556,765	7,232	97,878	661,875	354,567	6,864	81,031	442,462
1968	548,803	6,668	97,710	653,181	361,671	6,665	76,869	445,205
1968	660,692	6,656	116,571	783,919	442,820	6,650	102,727	552,197
1970	724,299	7,965	153,021	885,285	529,357	7,914	136,730	674,001
1971	702,007	11,370	199,401	912,778	502,003	11,305	188,235	701,543
1972 2/	686,456	11,347	238,521	936,324				
	July 1 3/				October 1			
1967	198,940	6,664	64,682	270,286	646,183	6,674	128,996	781,853
1968	206,173	6,668	59,843	272,684	782,012	6,658	147,997	936,667
1969	275,218	6,664	93,285	375,167	830,755	7,884	185,844	1,024,483
1970	344,679	8,032	137,780	490,491	849,794	11,318	234,974	1,096,086
1971 2/	310,748	11,279	189,543	511,570	805,614	11,376	269,126	1,086,116
	BARLEY							
	January 1				April 1			
1967	179,138	4,786	110,440	294,364	114,921	4,523	87,717	207,161
1968	184,640	3,902	114,637	303,179	129,092	3,946	85,320	218,358
1969	247,666	3,916	119,982	371,564	183,783	3,917	95,117	282,817
1970	264,586	4,915	157,236	426,737	198,512	4,906	128,693	332,111
1971	238,534	5,132	137,060	380,726	142,055	5,081	109,938	257,074
1972 2/	255,934	4,153	132,748	392,835				
	July 1 3/				October 1			
1967	56,974	4,240	60,558	121,772	232,580	4,030	144,870	381,480
1968	71,524	3,944	62,200	137,668	303,093	3,931	147,208	454,232
1969	114,875	3,927	80,682	199,484	314,135	4,991	185,803	504,929
1970	136,699	4,892	95,414	237,005	305,039	5,304	178,529	488,872
1971 2/	81,398	4,846	69,999	156,243	316,581	4,294	166,836	487,711

1/ CCC owned at binsites; excludes grain owned by CCC in other positions. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Old crop grain only.

Table 22.--Production, stocks, and foreign trade in processed feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, specified months 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1970	1971				1970	1971/72			
	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
	1,000 tons					1,000 tons				
Processed feeds										
Soybean meal	1,606.0	1,303.8	1,405.9	1,408.7	1,519.8	129.7	145.8	205.2	192.8	144.6
Cottonseed meal	218.2	50.3	161.2	208.9	221.8	85.8	81.9	87.8	99.5	93.3
Linseed meal	25.0	31.8	31.9	29.7	30.8	3/	3/	5.6	3.7	5.5
Peanut meal	16.9	6.5	13.2	16.4	17.5	2.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	2.2
Meat meal and tankage	179.1	176.6	161.7	163.3	174.0	---	---	---	---	---
Fish meal and solubles	9.9	38.8	25.0	16.5	6.1	---	---	---	---	---
Brewers' dried grains	27.2	30.1	28.3	24.9	27.2	5.8	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.8
Distillers' dried grains	33.5	31.7	34.6	33.7	35.2	1.7	1.8	3.3	4.1	2.3
Wheat millfeeds	361.2	377.7	367.7	337.8	350.8	---	---	---	---	---
Rice millfeeds	36.8	42.4	39.7	35.7	45.1	---	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal, dehydrated	11.5	188.6	102.3	21.7	7.7	518.9	824.9	798.4	691.1	527.5
sun-cured	34.6	20.2	23.8	42.1	38.3	14.2	15.1	15.6	19.1	18.1
Total	46.1	208.8	126.1	63.8	46.0	533.1	840.0	814.0	710.2	545.6
Inedible tallow	49.0	50.8	43.4	42.5	45.8	---	---	---	---	---

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Exports					Imports				
	1970	1971				1970	1971			
	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 tons					1,000 tons				
Soybean meal	353.0	487.9	156.9	301.1	555.4	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed meal	.1	0	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	--0
Linseed meal	8.4	25.3	15.7	17.3	3.8	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3
Other oilseed meals	7.5	4.5	3.6	13.9	11.8	---	---	---	---	---
Fish meal	---	---	---	---	---	22.3	62.9	37.1	4.6	23.3
Molasses	.5	.3	.9	1.0	.1	241.1	122.7	119.4	194.4	252.5
Corn byproducts	36.8	38.9	76.2	65.3	31.2	---	---	---	---	---
Wheat millfeeds	4.3	.2	.4	.7	.1	10.2	14.0	11.8	13.0	12.1
Alfalfa meal, dehyrated	12.3	11.5	24.4	21.9	49.8	---	---	---	---	---
sun-cured	13.9	6.9	17.8	30.5	46.8	---	---	---	---	---
Total	26.2	18.4	42.2	52.4	96.6	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed poultry feed	13.0	12.1	5.8	6.9	15.9	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed dairy feed	5.7	1.4	.8	.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	---
	1,000 bushels					1,000 bushels				
Feed grains (including products)										
Corn	50,269	68,722	26,362	67,148	66,025	1,855	241	129	24	58
Grain sorghum	19,467	10,687	1,367	2,856	14,350	4	0	0	0	0
Oats	1,265	485	199	181	3,071	127	68	79	81	147
Barley	6,323	2,754	2,404	2,324	5,541	388	357	457	1,392	3,284
Total (1,000 s. tons)	2,125	2,297	837	2,019	2,433	63	16	16	35	83

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1970		1971				
	October	November	July	August	September	October	November
	1,000 bushels						
Corn							
Distilled spirits and alcohol	2,422	2,182	1,359	1,253	2,006	2,331	2,109
Grain sorghum							
Distilled spirits and alcohol	427	375	260	288	308	437	391
Barley							
Malt liquors	8,308	7,481	10,814	9,938	9,247	8,491	8,254
Distilled spirites and alcohol	478	415	211	228	359	407	432

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Consumer and Marketing Service, National Marine Fisheries Service; Department of the Commerce. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ Not reported.

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